



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO
2006/2007 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE
GOVERNMENT 0410

Instruction: From the option lettered A-D pick the correct answers and shade accordingly.

1. A government is said to be legitimate if it (a) Has the people's mandate to rule (b) Is not oppressive (c) Provides social services for the people (d) Accepts people's criticisms.
2. In the study of government, public administration cover the (a) Army, Prison Officers and the Police Force (b) Civil Service, public Corporations and the Local Government (c) Ministries of Education, Health and Agriculture (d) Schools, Hospitals and Health Centres.
3. Classical democracy implies governance (a) Through Representatives (b) By all Citizens (c) Through Electoral College (d) By Marital Laws
4. Which of the following political concepts is associated with land ownership? (a) Racism (b) Feudalism (c) Nazism (d) Socialism
5. Who among the following associated with the concept of the rule of law? (a) Joan Bodin (b) A. V. Dicey (c) Jormy Benthon (d) Baron de Monolosquiou
6. The lack of interest in politics by many citizen in country is called (a) Civil agitation (b) Mass apathy (c) Mass protest (d) Political unrest
7. An agreed set of rules prescribing the governance of a country can be called the (a) Constitution (b) Charter (c) Manifesto (d) Hansard
8. A unitary system of government is most suitable for a (a) Highly Religious Country (b) Country with a Lot of Mineral deposits (c) Small homogenous Country (d) Highly Populated Country
9. In a parliamentary system of government, the head of government is usually (a) Selected by Council of States (b) Elected by Supreme Court (c) The Majority Leader in the Legislature (d) The Head of State
10. A unicameral legislature has (a) Two Houses (b) One House (c) Three Houses (d) One Head of State
11. In a monarchy, the Head of State is usually (a) Military ruler (b) The chief justice (c) The speaker of the legislature (d) An hereditary ruler
12. Free and fair election is necessary for democracy to thrive because it: (a) Makes an unpopular candidate emerge as winner (b) Helps the people to exercise their popular sovereignty (c) Makes a Popular party to lose the election (d) Prevents smooth change of government
13. Pressure groups are also known as... (a) Social clubs (b) Cultural organization (c) Interest groups (d) Secular groups
14. One demerit of a one-party system is that it encourages (a) red-lapism (b) Dictatorship (c) Democracy (d) Development
15. One of the objectives of public corporations is to (a) Enhance public awareness (b) Narrow the gap between the rich and the poor (c) Encourage individual participation (d) Maximize profit
16. Public corporations are financed (a) By taxpayers (b) With private funds (c) With entrepreneurial fund (d) By political parties

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

17. Which of the following is an advantage of local government in West African acting as?
(a) Agent for money based politics
(b) Electoral commission (c) Training grounds for political loader (d) Agents for pressure groups
18. In the pro-colonial West Africa, the kingdoms of the Asanto, Wolof and Hausa were examples of a (a) State (b) Union (c) Country (d) Nation
19. Indirect rule was successful in some parts of West African because (a) The British tyrannized the people (b) It suited the existing traditional political structure (c) British officers learnt the local languages (d) The residents were seed administrators
20. The National Congress of British West African (NCBWA) was founded in 1919 by (a) Kobina Soky (b) J. B. Danquah (c) Monsah Sarah (d) J. E. Casely Hayford
21. Elective principle was introduced in the British colonies after
(a) Series of negotiation by the chiefs (b) Consulations with age grades (c) A series of agitations by the educated elite (d) The Queen's desire to come to the colonies.
22. An important innovation of the constitutions of British West African colonies in the 1920s was the (a) Introduction of elective principle (b) Appointment of Africans to the executive council (c) Restriction of Governor's veto powers (d) Opening of Regional Assemblies
23. The military intervenes in West African Politics mainly because (a) Politicians play the game according (b) Law and order are maintained (c) They are batter rulers (d) of election malpractices
24. The secretary-General to the United Nations Organization (UNO) is appointed for a period of (a) Three years (b) Five years (c) Seven years (d) Nine years.
25. Which of the following bloc existed in Africa, prior to the formation of the organization of African Unity (OAU)? The (a) Monrovia, Accra and Casablanca group (b) Brazzaville, Loma and Monrovia group (c) Casablanca, Brazzaville and Monrovia group (d) Algeria, Monrovia and Casablanca group.

ANSWERS

1a 2b 3a 4b 5b 6b 7a 8c 9c 10b 11d 12b 13c 14b 15b 16c 17c 18d 19b 20d 21c 22a 23d 24b 25c



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO

2007/2008 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE

GOVERNMENT 0241

1. In the 1980s, the political, movement that challenged the NND domination of Lagos politics was the (a) AG (b) NCNC (c) NPC (d) NYM
2. The Nigerian public complaints commission as the Ombudsman suffers most from (a) Manipulation by political office holders (b) Lack of power to enforce its decisions (c) Too many complaints to handle effectively (d) Poor knowledge of workings of the public services
3. The day to day operation of public corporations is the direct responsibility of the (a) Board of directors (b) Union workers (c) Management (d) Supervising ministry
4. In Nigeria, the local government service commission is set up by the (a) Local Government Chairman (b) Federal Government (c) Local Government Councils (d) State Government
5. How many states were created in Nigeria in 1967?
(a) 4 (b) 12 (c) 19 (d) 21
6. One main weakness of a unitary system of government is that (a) It is run as a single entity (b) The constitution can be amended easily (c) Carpet-crossing and opposition are made difficult (d) It facilitates the domination of minority groups.
7. One of the major source of a constitution is (a) Opinion poll (b) Judicial precedence (c) Political debate (d) Executive order
8. A typical form of delegated legislation is (a) Bye-law (b) Degree (c) Gazette (d) Acts of Parliament
9. One of the central tenets of the fascist doctrine is that the leader is (a) Subordinate to the laws of the state (b) Subordinate to the norms of he society (c) Weak relative to the constitution (d) Supreme relative to the constitution
10. coalition government arises when (a) One of the parties has a majority in parliament (b) The ruling party is defeated in parliament (c) No party has a majority in parliament (d) Two or more parties co-operates to pass a bill in parliament
11. Separation of powers is a principles which enables each arm of government to (a) Probe one another (b) Carry out its constitutional functions (c) Moderate the scope or the constitution (d) Overlap the functions of the other.
12. The supreme court, though its interpretations of the constitution is a (a) Guardian of freedom (b) Participator in the politics of the state (c) Protector of the state (d) Preserver of the status quo
13. The main attributes of a state are (a) Government, the police and the armed forces (b) Population, territory, government and sovereignty (c) Federal, state and local government (d) The press, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

14. A disadvantage of the one party system is that it (a) Emphasize political difference makes accountability difficult (c) Negates freedom of association (d) Delays decision making
15. The rule of law is a cardinal principle associated with (a) Communist systems (b) Federal systems (c) Feudal systems (d) Democratic system
16. The civil service cadre responsible for the general supervision and control of ministries is the (a) Executive (b) Administrative (c) Professional (d) Clerical
17. Citizenship refers to the (a) Legal status of a member of a state (b) Indigenous member of a state (c) Highest position in a state (d) Social status of a person in a state
18. Under presidential system of government, the legislature and the executive are (a) Elected separately to an unfixed term (b) Appointed at the same time to an un term (c) Appointed by the judicial to fixed term (d) Elected separately to a fixed term.
19. The act of removing an elected official by the electorate is referred to as (a) Impeachment (b) Consensus (c) Recall (d) Plebiscite
20. A characteristic of public opinion is that it is (a) Static (b) Dynamic (c) Positive (d) Negative
21. Constitutionism refers to the (a) Amendment of an existing constitution (b) Process of drafting a constitution (c) Process of operating a constitution (d) Adherence to a constitution
22. Which of the following electoral bodies in Nigeria conducted elections from 1979 to 1983? (a) Federal electoral commission (b) National electoral commission (c) National electoral commission of Nigeria (d) Independent national electoral commission
23. The main function of public opinion is to (a) Change the policy of government (b) Support the policy of government (c) Indoctrinate the people (d) Provided direction or public policy
24. A referendum is a device to ensure that (a) Elections are free and fair (b) Legislation vote to resolve contentious issues (c) Decisions are effected with the consent of citizen (d) Bye-elections are held to fill vacant positions.
25. Pressure groups harmonize different individual concerns through interest (a) Articulation (b) Mobilization (c) Manipulation (d) Aggregation

ANSWERS TO 2007/2008-GOVERNEMT

1d 2c 3d 4a 5d 6b 7c 8d 9a 19b 11d 12b 13b 14a 15b 16c 17d 18a 19b 20a 21b 22b 23c 24b 25d



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO
2008/2009 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE
GOVERNMENT 0321

1. A principal defect of the commonwealth is (a) lack of commitment by member states. (b) Lack of a quorum at annual summits (c) poverty among member states (d) lack of democratic head
2. Nigerian declared that she would not attend the OAU summit in Tripoli in 1982 unless (a) colonial Gaddafi resigned as the Libyan head of state (b) Libya withdrew her troops from Chad (c) President Shedu Shagari became the chairman of OAU (d) Cameroon was suspended for killing Nigerian soldiers at Bakassi
3. Nigeria's non-aligned policy was criticized because of the (a) ECOWAS Treaty (b) nuclear test ban treaty (c) Anglo Nigerian defense pact (d) non-proliferation treaty.
4. NEPAD was adopted during the OAU summits held in (a) Tons (b) Lusaka (c) Cairo (d) Abuja
5. Nigeria's interest in teaming up with other developing countries in the world is predicated on (a) her desire to consume more manufactured goods (b) her desire to produce more raw materials (c) preserving her independence and promoting development (d) getting a permanent seat in the United Nations Security Council.
6. Which of the following was once Nigeria's permanent representative at the United Nations? (a) Professor Bolaji Akinyemi (b) Major-General Ike Nwachukwu (c) Professor Jibril Aminu (d) Major-General Joseph Garba
7. Ethics and accountability in government can be guaranteed through (a) legislative cooperation (b) executive and judicial immunity (c) due process and transparency (d) administrative reforms.
8. The process of law making by the legislature begins with (a) Initiating a bill (b) commencing debate (c) a public hearing (d) The first reading.
9. A non-permanent feature of a state is (a) society (b) population (c) territory (d) government
10. The ancient Greek practiced (a) direct democracy (b) Representative democracy (c) liberal democracy (d) Benevolent dictatorship
11. The information of confederations is based primarily on (a) Hegemonic considerations (b) historical reasons (c) security considerations (d) geographical factors
12. The declaration of election results is the executive duty of (a) political party chairman (b) electoral commissions (c) chief justices (d) election petition tribunals.
13. The traditions of a people that shape their government and politics represent their (a) political culture (b) political ideology (c) political acculturation (d) political socialization
14. According to Karl Max, the mode of production that precedes capitalism is (a) mercantilism (b) feudalism (c) socialism (d) communalism

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

15. The executive is mainly concerned with the (a) confirmation of appointments (b) approval of treaties (c) approval of budgets (d) Implementations of policies
16. Distinguishing feature of a federal state is (a) a written constitution (b) resource control (c) separation of powers (d) cultural diversity
17. The recognition and general acceptance of the right to rule in a country based on laiddown regulations is known as (a) traditional authority (b) constitutional authority (c) sovereignty authority (d) legitimate authority
18. A political ideology that advocates extreme nationalism and suppression of individual liberties is (a) socialism (b) communism (c) feudalism (d) fascism
19. In a democracy, a major setback in the judicial process is (a) political neutrality (b) lack of professionalism (c) freedom from punishment (d) inadequate material resources
20. A vote taken by the citizenry on an important political issue is a (a) recall (b) general election (c) bye-election (d) referendum
21. A constitution is classified as rigid if (a) it requires special procedures to amend (b) its core provisions are made by degree (c) all its provisions cannot be amended (d) its core provisions can be amended
22. An exception to the mandate of the legislature is the (a) enactment of laws (b) oversight of the executive (c) representation of the citizenry (d) conduct of external relations
23. One of the obligations of a citizen is (a) obedience to the laws of the land (b) active participation in partisan politics (c) sticking to is beliefs (d) loyalty to the ruling party.
24. One of the objectives of a multiparty system is to (a) prevent rigging (b) provide alternatives (c) avoid ethnicity (d) eliminate corruption
25. A constitution formulated and imposed on a country without popular participation said to be created by (a) fiat (b) directives (c) command (d) degree

ANSWERS GOVERNMENT 2008/2009

1.C 2.B 3.D 4.A 5.C 6.A 7.D 8.D 9.B 10.D 11.D 12.B 13.D 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.C 18.D 19.C 20.A
21.A 22.A 23.B 24.A 25.A



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO 2009/2010 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE

GOVERNMENT 0120

Instruction: From the option lettered A-D pick the correct answers and shade accordingly.

1. Government as an institution of the state is defined as a body which (a) conducts election for the country (b) makes, enforces and interprets law for the state (c) hires and train political leaders (d) makes and interpret laws.
2. The study of Government in school is important because the students can (a) learn about their rights (b) qualify for elections (c) be assisted by political leaders (d) be nominated for a trip abroad.
3. The primary function in a state is to (a) maintain law and order (b) provide transport services (c) engage in campaign and rallies (d) imprison criminals.
4. The functions of a state is achieve through (a) political socialization (b) separation of powers (c) organs of government (d) diplomatic means.
5. The unique feature of a state is (a) information (b) anarchy (c) organize laws (d) direct democracy.
6. The ability to enforce obedience is known as (a) legitimacy (b) power (c) influence (d) fame.
7. A major source of political power is (a) election (b) force (c) influence (d) ombudsman.
8. Power is transferred into authority through a (a) force (b) legitimacy (c) judiciary (d) sovereignty.
9. Political authority is the (a) legitimate right to exercise political power (b) ability to control political behavior (c) right to participate in political campaigns (d) right to form political parties.
10. The extent in which the citizens accept the institutions, official and activities of the government is known as (a) authority (b) permission (c) legitimacy (d) power.
11. The concept of sovereignty was pronounced by (a) Adam Smith (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) Karl Marx (d) Jean Bodin.
12. Popular sovereignty belongs to the (a) immigrants (b) electorates (c) cabinet (d) legislature.
13. Which of the following factors places limitation to the application of sovereignty in a state? (a) Civil service (b) International laws (c) political culture (d) Political parties
14. Democracy originated from (a) Greece (b) Britain (c) USA (d) Germany
15. Which of the following is a basic principle of democracy? Rule by (a) the majority and the protection of minority (b) the wealthy few (c) the minority at the expense of the majority (d) two political parties.
16. The concept of political culture was introduced by (a) friendrich Engels (b) Abraham Lincon (c) Harold Laski (d) Gabriel Almond.
17. Which of the following is a component of political culture? (a) Injunction (b) Cognitive orientation (c) Mandamus (d) Harbeas Corpus.
18. The teaching and learning of political cultures is known as political (a) participation (b) socialization (c) administration (d) development.
19. Which of the following contributes to political socialization? (a) Gerrymandering (b) tourism (c) diplomatic immunity (d) Terrorism.
20. Which of the following political concepts promotes sharing and cooperation in the society (a) Aristocracy (b) Capitalism (c) Communalism (d) Oligarchy.
21. Which of the following is true about a capitalist state? (a) private individuals control the economy (b) the workers are not exploited (c) government controls the means of production (d) there is no class struggle.

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

22. The highest stage of socialism is (a) oligarchy (b) capitalism (c) communism (d) totalitarianism.

23 One of the central tenets of the fascist doctrine is that the leader is (a) Subordinate to the laws of the state (b) Subordinate to the norms of the society (c) Weak relative to the constitution (d) Supreme relative to the constitution

24 Public corporations are financed (a) By taxpayers (b) With private funds (c) With entrepreneurial fund (d) By political parties

25 In a monarchy, the head of state is usually (a) a military rule

(b) The ethic justices (c) the speaker of the legislature

(d) A hereditary rule

ANSWERS TO GOVERNMENT 2009/2010

1. B 2. A 3.A 4.C 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. D 9. A 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. A 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. B 20. C 21. A 22. C 23.A 24.C 25.D



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO 2010/2011 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE GOVERNMENT 0320

Instruction: From the options lettered A to D choose answer and shade according in the spaces provided

1. The functions of government include all the following except the A. maintenance of peace and order B. provision of social services C. protection of citizens from malicious attacks

Get the latest news on Uniuyo Post UTME at www.uniuyoinfo.com --- For Inquiries: 08020944357

Copyright 2013 – Awajis.Com. All rights reserved

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

- D. provision of fee medial services
2. Delegated legislation refers to the (a) Power of government agencies to make laws (b) Law made by the legislature (c) Transfer of law making power to the executive and judicial arms (d) Laws made by government agencies as authorized by the legislature
3. A system of government which allows individual citizens to control the means of production and distribution is called (a) Capitalism (b) Faselsm (c) Feudalism (d) Communalism
4. Political authority is (a) Consent and recognition of the legitimacy of the government by the governed (b) Power of the government to improve its will on the people (c) Ability of the people to reject a bad government (d) Power of the government derived from the constitution
5. In which of the following political systems is the Rule of Law likely to be most enhanced? (a) Military (b) Parliamentary (c) Fascist (d) Monarchical
6. Who is regarded as the father of communism (a) Karl Marx (b) V.L Lenin (c) Benito Mussolini (d. A. V. Bieey
7. A major reason for enshrining fundamental human rights in the constitution is to (a) Make the constitution flexible (b) make the constitution supreme (c) protect the rights of office holders (d) protect the rights of individuals in the society
8. Which of the following is a disadvantage of confederation? (a) The central government is too far from the people (b) The central authority is vested with too much power (c) The primary loyalty of the citizens is to the government (d) It encourages secession
9. Franchise means the (a) Ability to conduct election (b) Body of principles governing the conduct of an election (c) Right to participate in an election (d) Right granted to French citizens to vote
10. Public opinion can best be defined as (a) One man's view on public issues (b) Sentiments expressed on public policies (c) the sum total of popular views on public policies (d) The views of the rich expressed on public affairs
11. Which of the following best explains the term manifests? The (a) Constitution of a political party (b) Authority to form a political party (c) proposed programmed of a political party (d) symbol of the ruling political party
12. How many Nigerians were elected into the legislative council when the elective principle was applied in 19723? (a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
13. The geographical units into which a country is divided for the purpose of elections are called (a) Constituencies (b) Poling areas (c) Local government areas (d) States
14. An organized group which influences government decision is a (a) Political party (b) Co-operative society (c) Vigilante group (d) Pressure group.
15. Annoyingly in the civil service means that an officer (a) Should work without complaint (b) Should not be heard or seen (c) Does not take praise or blame for his performance (d) Remains in office indefinitely.

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

16. The main purpose of wetting up public corporations is to
(a) Make profit for the government (b) Create employment for all people in the state (c) Improve production of national crafts (d) provide essential services to the people at minimal cost.
17. The British Minister responsible for the administration of British territories in the Crown Colony system was the (a) Colonial secretary (b) Secretary of state for the colonies (c) Secretary of Treasury (d) secretary of native Affairs.
18. The headquarters of the French Colonial government in West Africa was (a) Dakar b) Abidjan (c) Cotonou (d) Niamey.
19. Colonial constitutions were always (a) Confederal (b) Federal (c) Written (d) Flexible.
20. The official members in the legislative councils for the British Colonial Government were (a) all African (b) All White (c) Minority White (d) Majority African.
21. Military government rule by (a) Laws (b) Proclamations (c) Decree (d) By-laws.
22. Which of the following is a advantage a country derives from international relations (a) Peaceful settlement of conflict with nations (b) Helping their citizens to secure citizenship of other countries (c) Allowing the government to annex more territories (d) Increase in population growth.
23. Which of the following countries is a member of the Economic Community of West African State (ECOWAS)? (a) Congo D.K. (b) Libya (c) Kenya (d) Burkina-Faso
24. Which of the organs of the United Nations organization (UNO) is responsible for appointing staff of the organization?
(a) Security (b) International court of justice (c) The secretariat (d) The Economic and Social Council
25. The organ of the UNO responsible for the affairs of the mandated territories was the (a) International court of justice (b) Trusteeship council (c) Economic and Social Council (d) General Assembly

ANSWERS 2010/2011

1d 2c 3 4d 5b 6a 7d 8b 9c 10c 11c 12b 13a 14d 15 16d 17b 18b 19d 20b 21c 22a 23d 24a 25b



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO

2011/2012 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE

POST – UTME SCREENING EXERCISE 2011/2012 SESSION GOVERNMENT 0610

1. Government as an art of governing refers to the process of
(a) Rulling people in the society (b) establish political parties
(c) Providing free education (d) acquiring social skills
2. An essential features of a state is (a) availability of mineral resources (b) development infrastructure (c) an organization system (d) developed markets
3. The modern idea of democracy includes all of the following except (a) unlimited freedom (b) civil liberty (c) predict electron (d) equality below the law
4. The political system which allows equal access to the means of production, distribution and exchange is called
(a) Totalitarianism (b) capitalized (c) socialism (d) feudalism
5. The two components of sovereignty are (a) influence and political authority (b) political structure and political socialization (c) legal and political independence (d) political economic developments
6. The modern concepts of the rule of law was introduce by
(a) K.C where (b) AV Dicey (c) Ollo Von Bismarck (d) Justice Hohms
7. Which of the following principles negates the concepts of the rule of law? (a) Supremacy of law (b) prevention of arbitrariness in authority (c) equality before the law (d) Exercise of absolute power by the president
8. Another name for totalitarianism is (a) socialism (b) capitalism (c) communism (d) Harold Laski
9. The concept of separatism of powers was propagated by
(a) Nicholas Machiavelli (b) A. V dicey (c) Baron de Montesquieu (d) Harold Laski
10. Official opposition is features of (a) parliamentary system (b) totalitarian system (c) Nazism (d) fascism
11. In a monarchy, the head of state is usually (a) a military rule (b) The ethic justices (c) the speaker of the legislature (d) A hereditary rule
12. A constitutionally created account in to which all public revenues is paid is called (a) provident fund (b) social security fund (c) public accounts fund (d) consolidated fund
13. Pressure group are also known as (a) cultural group (b) social clubs (c) interest group (d) politicians
14. Public opinion is the view held by the (a) minority (b) civil servants (c) majority (d) politicians
15. The power to pardon any citizen charged with any criminal offences the lie with the (a) legislature (b) executive (c) human rights organization (d) judiciary

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

16. The number in a bleameral legislature is (a) four (b) three (c) Two (d) one
17. In the legislature a filibuster is one who (a) is in charge or party (b) pressure party bills during parliament sessions (c) does no take part in law making (d) prevents the passage of bill by making long speech
18. The unique feature of a state is (a) information (b) anarchy (c) Organize laws (d) direct democracy
19. Ability to enforce obedience is known as (a) legitimacy (b) Power (c) influence (d) tame
20. A major source of political power is (a) election (b) force (c) Influence (d) ombudsman
21. Power is transferred into authority through (a) force (b) Legitimacy (c) judiciary (d) sovereignty
22. Political authority is the (a) legitimate right to exercise political power (b) ability to control political behaviour (c) right to participate in political campaigns (d) right to form political parties.
23. The extent in which the citizens accepts the institutions, official and activities of the government is known as (a) authority (b) Permission (c) legitimacy (d) power
24. The concepts of sovereignty was pronounced by (a) Adam Smith (b) Jeremy Bentham (c) Karl Marx (d) Jean Bodin
25. Popular sovereignty belongs to the (a) immigrants (b) electorates (c) cabinet (d) legislature.

ANSWERS – 2011/2012 GOVERNMENT 0610

1. A 2.B. 3.C 4.B 5.C 6.b 7.D. 8.A 9. 10. A 11.D 12.D 13.C 14.C 15.D 16.C 17D. 18. C 19.B 20.A 21.B 22.A 23.A 24.A 25.B



UNIVERSITY OF UYO, UYO
2012/2013 POST-UTME SCREENING EXERCISE
GOVERNMENT 5002

Instruction: From the options lettered A to D choose the correct answer and shade accordingly in the spaces provided.

1. The functions of government include all the following except the A. maintenance of peace and order B. provision of social services C. protection of citizens from malicious attacks D. provision of free medical services
2. Delegated legislation refers to the A. power of government agencies to make laws B. laws made by the legislature C. transfer of law making power to the executive and judicial arms D. laws made by government agencies as authorized by the legislature
3. A system of government which allows individual citizens to control the means of production and distribution is called A. capitalism B. fascism C. feudalism D. communism
4. Political authority is A. consent and recognition of the legitimacy of the government by the governed B. power of the government to impose its will on the people C. ability of the people to reject a bad government D. power of the government derived from the constitution
5. In which of the following political systems is the Rule of Law likely to be most enhanced? A. military B. parliamentary C. fascist D. monarchical
6. Who is regarded as the father of communism? A. Karl Marx B. V. I. Lenin C. Benito Mussolini D. A. V. Dicey
7. A major reason for enshrining fundamental human rights in the constitution is to A. make the constitution flexible B. make the constitution supreme C. protect the rights of office holders D. protect the rights of individuals in the society
8. Which of the following is a disadvantage of confederation? A. the central government is too far from the people B. the central authority is vested with top much power C. the primary loyalty of the citizens is to the central authority is vested with top much power C. the primary loyalty of the citizens is to the central government D. it encourages succession
9. Franchise means the A. ability to conduct elections B. body of principles governing the conduct of an election C. right to participate in an election D. right granted to French citizens to vote

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

10. Public opinion can best be defined as A. one man's view on public issues B. sentiments expressed on public policies C. the sum total of popular views on public politics D. the views of the rich expressed on public affairs.
11. Which of the following best explains the term manifesto? The A. constitution of a political party B. authority to form a political party C. proposed programme of a political party D. symbol of the ruling political party.
12. How many Nigerians were elected into the Legislative Council when the elective principle was applied in 1923? A. two B. three C. four D. five
13. The geographical units into which a country is divided for the purpose of elections are called A. constituents B. polling areas C. local government areas D. states
14. An organized group which influences government decisions is a A. political party B. co-operative society C. vigilante group D. pressure group
15. Anonymity in the civil service means that an office. A. should work without complaint B. should not be heard or seen C. does not take praise or blame for his performance C. remains in office indefinitely
16. Which of the following made the earliest contact with the Nigerian society? A. the Portuguese B. the Germans C. the British D. the French
17. Which of the following states were created in 1996? A. Akwa Ibom and Kogi B. Gombe and Zamfara C. Adamawa and Ekiti D. Ebonyi and Osun
18. Delegation as an economic policy borders on: A the removal of subsidies on public utilities B. the removal of restriction and extension of competition C. privatization D. commercialization
19. The countries with which Nigeria participated in the ECOMOG peace-keeping operations were A. Sierra Leone and Cote d'Ivoire B. Liberia and Sierra Leone C. Liberia and Guinea D. Senegal and Cote d' Ivoire
20. The Lagos Treaty of May 28th, 1975 led to the formation of the A. African Economic Summit B. Lagos Plan of Action C. Economic Community of West African States D. Economic Commission of West Africa
21. Nigeria demonstrated here commitment to the policy of non-alignment during the regime of A. Ibrahim Babangida B. Muhammadu Buhari C. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi D. Murtala Muhammed
22. The pre-colonial Yoruba political system as a whole can best be described as A. federation of chiefdoms and localities B. confederation of chiefdoms and localities C. confederation of monarchies and chiefdoms D. highly centralized kingdom
23. The Native Authority system was most effective and successful in A. Eastern Nigeria B. Northern Nigeria C. Mid-western Nigeria D. Western Nigeria

UNIUYO POST UTME PAST QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS | WWW.AWAJIS.COM

24. In the Second Republic, the ruling National Party of Nigeria formed an alliance with the A. Great Nigeria People's Party B. Nigeria Advance Party C. Unity Party of Nigeria D. Nigeria People's Party
25. Government-owned companies operating in the economic sector are referred to as:
A public investments B. public services C. public enterprises D. public utilities

ANSWERS:

1.D 2.C 3.A 4.D 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.D 9.C 10.B 11.C 12.C 13.B 14.D 15.B 16.A 17.D 18.C
19.B 20.C 21.C 22. 23.B 24.D 25.C